

WEATHER TODAY.
Clear and cooler Tuesday Night
and Fair South Wednesday.
Salt Lake Metal Prices:
.....60%
.....\$16.90
.....\$4.75
(New York).....\$7.20@7.40

LXXXV., NO. 100.

NEEN FEELS BLIGATED TO SUPPORT TAFT

Governor of Illinois Declines
Quit Republican Party
Follow Roosevelt and
Bull Moose Crowd.

THIRD TICKET WOULD MEAN CHAOS

President Taft and Governor
son Preparing Speeches
of Acceptance; Flinn
Visits Oyster Bay.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 22.—The
committee of five progressive Re-
publicans who were appointed by
Chairman McCormick to wait on
Governor Deneen and ascertain
whether he would support Taft or
not for president, were informed
Governor today that he consid-
ered the regular nominee of the
Republican party for president, and
as he felt obligated to support his
party, he would support Taft.

Secretary of State Doyle, Auditor of
Accounts McMillough and Attorney
Stead were waited on by the
committee and gave the same answer as
Governor Deneen. Andrew Russell,
state treasurer, made no answer
but told Chairman McCormick he
would support Taft. Governor Oglesby, who is at
Oyster Bay, was asked by letter by Chair-
man McCormick, and has made no answer.

Winn's Reply.
Governor Deneen in his reply to the
three party committee said in
part:

"I am plain to me that there is this
course I can pursue in this situ-
ation. Having sought the support of
the Republicans and having been chosen
their candidate for governor of
Illinois, there is no opportunity af-
forded me to change my position.
I have no moral right to change my
position as their trustee or in any way
betray the terms of the position I
hold in trust as their representative."

National Affair.
The nomination of state candidates
for nothing whatever to do with na-
tional affairs. The utmost that
can be hoped to be accomplished by
a course would be the defeat of
Republican nominees for state of-
fices and the electing of their Demo-
cratic opponents and the election, un-
der the cumulative system of voting,
of a sufficient number of members of
house of representatives represent-
ing your friends to prevent any
from organizing a majority and
making the responsibility for legisla-
tion the very nature of things it
leads to a bi-partisan or tri-
partisan organization of the general
public. The by-product of the bi-
partisan organization of the general
publicly was the "jack pot" and a
national organization would in all
ability make matters worse.

Results Result.
The lack of responsible government;
election of two United States
senators without responsibility to
the voters or to any political elements
could endure during their
term of office and whose credentials
were not passed on by the people.
The reapportionment of the state for
presidential and senatorial purposes
in an organization and alliances that
not endure.
The reversal of the steady progress
that has been made in the last few
years in legislation and administra-
tion through the bickering, quarrels,
jealousies, trading and
bickering of conflicting minorities.
It would be its political effect.
The moral effect would be worse. It
would destroy the mutual moral ob-
ligation between the candidates and
the voters, whereunder the candidate
under an obligation to carry out
the will of the voters and the voters
under an obligation to give him their support
and the polls.

It would be a breaking down of
direct primary law and of rep-
resentative government.

RD TICKET WILL PUT IN THE FIELD

CHICAGO, July 22.—Illinois politics
declared by Roosevelt leaders to
be "much cleared" by Governor
Taft's announcement today that he
would not adhere to the third party
in the coming presidential
election, but that he would support
the heels of Governor Deneen's
statement given to a committee which
went to Springfield to question him, Sen-

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PROPOSE TO AMEND THE SHERMAN LAW

Some Additional Sections Will
Be Offered by the Stan-
ley Committee.

RELIEF FOR INJURIES
Sufferers to Collect Damages
in Federal Courts; Burden of
Proof on Defendants.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The
official text of the several bills for
trust remedial legislation, as prepared
by the Stanley steel committee, was
obtained today by the International
News Service. All of the suggestions
of the bills have heretofore been pub-
lished by the International News Ser-
vice, including the fact that the Stan-
ley committee recommends that in
litigation the burden of proof shall be
upon the corporation defendants.

Important features of the bill
amending the Sherman anti-trust act
through the addition of new sections,
are:

Any persons who shall be injured
in his business or property, or shall
be threatened with such injury by rea-
son of anything forbidden or de-
clared to be unlawful by this act, may
bring suit in any circuit court in the
United States in the district where the
defendant resides or is found to pre-
vent violations of this act and for
other appropriate relief.

Allowed to Intervene.
Whenever suit has been instituted
any person who shall be injured in his
business or threatened with such
injury by the defendants in said suit
and any state of the United States,
may at any time intervene in said
suit to protect his interests, or if the
intervenor be a state, the interests of
the citizens of such state and any per-
son interested, or any state may, af-
ter final decree, petition said court
for protection or redress in case of
any violation of said decree.

Methods of Procedure.
Several sections provide methods of
legal procedure against combinations,
permit intervening petitions by injured
parties if brought within one year
after the final decree secured by the
United States, and giving the gov-
ernment authority to break down a
monopoly in any machine, tool or raw
material by securing to all the right
to use such articles on payment of
reasonable compensation. One section
concludes:

"To partition any property owned
under any contract or by any combi-
nation or groups of owners and if the
owners include one or more corpora-
tions, among the several stockhold-
ers thereof; if sales of such prop-
erty are necessary or proper, either
to pay debts or incumbrances thereon,
or to recreate conditions in harmony
with the law, to sell such property
as a whole or in parcels; and the
court may forbid the said owners, and
if the said owners include one or
more corporations, the stockholders
thereof, from purchasing at such sales,
and may prescribe the conditions on
which any purchase may be made by
any person whatsoever."

Penalty Provided.
Another bill provides, under penalty
of fine and imprisonment, that no
person who is engaged as an individual
or as a member of a partnership, or
as a director or other officer, or an
employee of a corporation in the busi-
ness of manufacturing or selling of
railroad cars, locomotives, rails, struc-
tural steel or mining and selling coal
shall act as a director or other officer
or employee of any railroad com-
pany which conducts an interstate
commerce business.

The third bill makes it unlawful for
any person, company, firm or corpora-
tion engaged in mining or manu-
facturing any products entering into
interstate or foreign commerce by com-
mon carriers to own, by stock owner-
ship or otherwise, any railroad or
other line of transportation or the
property of either. Holding companies
are prevented from shipping in inter-
state commerce any article or com-
modity in which it has an interest over
any common carrier in which holding
company also has an interest.

SENATOR FALL URGES ACTION BY UNCLE SAM

Arraigns the Government for
Failure to Secure Redress for
American Citizens Sustain-
ing Injuries in Mexico.

BLAMES SECRETARY
KNOX FOR INACTION

Declares if People of United
States Knew All the Facts
They Would Cross Bor-
der Forthwith.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—In a
strong arraignment of the
United States government for
its failure to secure redress for
injuries to American citizens
and property resulting from the Mexican
insurrections and revolutions, Senator
Fall of New Mexico declared in the sen-
ate today that this country would not re-
gain its prestige in Mexico in fifty years.
He said that China, Germany and other
countries had forced Mexico to make
restitution for the damages inflicted on
their citizens. Thus far, he said, the
United States had done nothing. He
added that because of the course of the
state department the people of Mexico
believe this country is behind the Madero
government and that it was responsible
for the overthrow of President Diaz, in
the interest of Madero.

"If the people of the United States
knew all the facts," declared Senator
Fall, "not all the soldiers in the country
would be able to prevent the crossing of
the border, because of the indignation
that would be aroused. And yet nothing
has been done to relieve the most in-
tolerable condition that American citi-
zens were ever compelled to undergo."

Says No Protest Made.
Senator Fall urged the adoption of the
resolution instructing the war department
to ascertain the extent of the damage
caused by Mexican bullets fired across
the American line during the engage-
ments last year at Douglas, Ariz., and
El Paso. He declared the resolution did
not "go far enough." He said there had
been no word of protest from the Amer-
ican government although its citizens had
been killed, women outraged, and over
\$500,000 worth of property destroyed
by Mexicans.

The New Mexico senator said inter-
vention on the part of the United States
was not needed and that this country
could control the situation by a firm
stand. He admitted he had not taken
the matter up with the state depart-
ment, but asserted that both the pres-
ident and Secretary of State Knox had
been informed of conditions by others.

The senator gave many instances of the
injuries and loss inflicted on American
citizens. Senator Swanson of Virginia,
declared the state department should be
urged to act.

"If the story is true," he said, "we
should hang our heads in shame and dis-
grace."

Blames Knox.
Senator Fall said that the American
state department had refused persistently
to make representations concerning the
injuries inflicted, but had referred all
claimants to the Mexican authorities
themselves—"to the men who inflicted
the injuries." This course, he contended,
with the courses of China and Germany.
Germany, he said, had collected \$100,000
on account of the murder of four German
citizens in Mexico, while China had com-
pelled the payment of three million pesos
on account of the killing of Chinese.

Attributing Madero's success to the aid
of General Orozco, who now opposes him,
Senator Fall said that his followers did
not understand the changed conditions.
"They could get American arms to
drive out President Diaz, who did pro-
tect Americans," he said, "but when they
sought to procure them for use against
the man who betrayed them, they found
the ports closed and they were refused."

Robbed by Rebels.
EL PASO, July 22.—Samuel Miller, an
American farmer at Casas Grandes,
arrived here today with a story of
abuse by the rebels. Approached by
Major Melquede Alvarez, who brandished
a six-shooter in his face, Miller was
forced to give up his horses and posses-
sions to the amount of \$700. Miller in-
formed American Consul Edwards of
Juarez today that he was prevented for
several days by the rebels from leaving
Casas Grandes.

"I'll take you out and shoot you if you
dare make a report about this," is what
Miller declares General Salazar told him
when he appealed for protection. Miller
made his way by a circuitous route to
the American border at Columbus, N. M.,
on horseback. Many other Americans,
according to Miller, have been robbed in
the Casas Grandes region.

Quiet at Madera.

GREAT BRITAIN COMPELLED TO INCREASE NAVY

German Programme Calls for
Greater Number of War Ves-
sels to Protect Dominions
of John Bull.

KAISER'S FLEET IS
READY TO STRIKE

Winston Spencer Churchill,
First Lord of the Admiralty,
Introduces Bill in the
House of Commons.

LONDON, July 22.—Winston Spen-
cer Churchill, first lord of the
admiralty, in introducing the
supplementary naval appropria-
tion of \$5,000,000 in the house of com-
mons today, said the direct cause of
the increase was to be found in the
new German navy law, the main fea-
ture of which was the increase in the
striking force of ships of all classes.
The effect of this new law, he said,
would be that nearly four-fifths of the
entire German navy would be main-
tained in full permanent commission
and instantly ready for war. The first
lord continued:

"Such preparation is remarkable, and
as far as I am aware, finds no ex-
ample in the previous practice of mod-
ern naval powers."

Mr. Churchill then announced the
British shipbuilding programme for the
next five years, saying that five bat-
tleships were to be constructed next
year and four in each of the following
years.

Under the new German law, the ad-
miralty lord said, the ultimate scale of
the German fleet would be forty-one
battleships, twenty large armored
cruisers, forty small cruisers and
smaller craft in proportion.

Methodical Preparation.
"That will be an extremely formid-
able fleet," Mr. Churchill said, "and
the only way to meet it is by cool,
steady and methodical preparation
prolonged over successive years."

"There is no use flinging money
about on the impulse of the moment.
The strain which Great Britain will
have to bear will be long and slow,
and no relief can be gained by im-
pulsive or erratic action. We should
learn from our German neighbor the
way in which it marches unswervingly
to its goal. The supplementary esti-
mate to meet the extra German ex-
penditure, is only a small installment,
and the new shipbuilding programme of
the next five years will be raised to five
vessels next year and four boats each
year thereafter, instead of three in
1913, the number I had hoped we
might stand at."

Reorganization Necessary.
Mr. Churchill went on to point out
that the increased fighting power of
the German fleet involved the reor-
ganization of the British forces so that
a necessary margin of safety might be
maintained.

He then announced that he intended
to raise the number of battleships in
full commission from twenty-eight to
thirty-three by 1914.

From 1914 onward Great Britain
will have five battleship squadrons,
totaling forty-one ships, and of the
five squadrons four will be in full com-
mission. Thus Great Britain will have
thirty-three battleships against Ger-
many's twenty-nine.

This might not be considered a very
satisfactory proportion, Mr. Churchill
said, but having in regard the char-
acter of the different vessels, the ad-
miralty was of the opinion that thirty-
three battleships would be adequate
for the need of 1914-1915.

Additions to Personnel.
Mr. Churchill promised large addi-
tions in the personnel every year, as
well as extra submarines and accelera-
tion on the construction of light cruis-
ers.

Regarding the Mediterranean.

Slayers of Rosenthal Are Yet at Large in Spite of Arrest of Many Gangsters

"JACK ROSE," HELD AS ONE OF ASSASSINS.



Gaynor Orders Police to
Work With District Attor-
ney Instead of Chiefs.

By International News Service.
NEW YORK, July 22.—Hour by
hour today facts which point
to direct collusion between
members of the police force and
the men who killed Gambler Herman
Rosenthal became more strongly out-
lined. Where once the highest offi-
cials of the police department scouted
such an idea, now they refuse to make
a statement, even to offer a defense for
the officials alleged to be involved.

Mayor Gaynor, angered by the fric-
tion between the state and city forces,
ordered the police to co-operate with
District Attorney Whitman in running
down the murderers. Following this
order from the mayor, Lieutenant
Becker was removed from the leader-
ship of squad No. 1, known as "the
strong-arm squad," and assigned to
desk duty in the Bathgate station in
the Bronx.

Slayers Still at Large.
Despite the five arrests which have
been made in connection with the as-
sassination of Gambler Rosenthal,
the two men who, by all the evidence
on hand, are most closely linked with
the actual pulling of the triggers
which sent the "squealer" into
eternity, have not been arrested or
even sought by the police. "Big
Jack" Zelig, gun fighter and gang
leader, out on bail on another gun
charge, and said by newsboy wit-
nesses to have been present in front
of the Metropole, and "Lefty" Louis,
a pickpocket with a police record,
known to have done "rough stuff" for
Zelig on previous occasions, have not
been arrested.

Besides these, Harry Vallon, who is
a former partner of "Bridge" Web-
ber, and who, is said to be a "col-
lector" for Lieutenant Becker, has not
been arrested. He is said to have
been in the murder car on the night
of the killing. Sam Schepps, tak-
ing of oil paintings and a friend of Paul
Rose and Webber, who also was in
the car Monday night, has not been
sought by the officers. "Itsky,"
whose real name is said to be Isaac
Isaacs, dealer for Paul and Rose, and
who is said to have first hand knowl-
edge of the murder, has not been
found.

Record of Zelig.
The gamblers involved in the assas-
sination of Rosenthal are the same
men who three times within the last
two months got "Big Jack" Zelig out
of jail. Zelig's real name is William
Albert.

An eyewitness has been found who
has seen Zelig in the Hyde Park police
station.

Salt Lickers in New York.
Special to The Tribune.
NEW YORK, July 22.—Martinique, M.
E. Lipman, Great Northern, Miss L. M.
Fowler, Imperial, A. B. Fisher, C. A.
Pink.

HANFORD QUILTS BEFORE PROBE IS COMPLETED

United States District Judge
Wires Resignation to Presi-
dent After Lawyers Con-
fer With Committee.

CHARGES AGAINST
JURIST ARE MANY

Hearings Will Be Discon-
tinued; Surprise in Washing-
ton; Humphrey Is Not
Wanted on Bench.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 22.—United
States District Judge Cornelius H.
Hanford, the first federal judge
appointed when Washington was
admitted to statehood, twenty-
three years ago, sent his resignation to-
day to President Taft while the last wit-
nesses were waiting to testify before the
house judiciary committee which has
been hearing evidence relative to charges
of misconduct filed against Judge Han-
ford.

At the time set for hearing this morn-
ing a series of conferences between the
committees and Judge Hanford's at-
torneys was begun. The proposal that
the judge resign and the hearing be dis-
continued was submitted by Judge Han-
ford's attorneys and accepted by the
committee. Judge Hanford sent his resig-
nation by telegraph to President Taft at
10:30 o'clock, going in person to the tele-
graph office with the message. At the
same time Chairman Graham of the sub-
committee sent a telegram to Chairman
Clayton of the house judiciary commit-
tee telling him of the change in the sit-
uation and recommending that the hear-
ings be discontinued.

Then Chairman Graham returned to the
court room and announced a recess un-
til 2 p. m. At the hour set for re-
assembly no word had been received
from Chairman Clayton, and there was
delay until a message came directing
that the hearings be discontinued.

Further Action Unlikely.
The committee will leave tomorrow for
Washington, taking a voluminous record
of the twenty-days' testimony and also
the records of the law suits upon which
most of the charges against Judge Han-
ford were based. It is the general un-
derstanding that no further action of
any kind will be taken by the house.

Judge Hanford's chief counsel, E. C.
Hughes, said after the resignation, that
the judge has desired to resign several
weeks ago, but could not well do so with
no evidence heard in the case. The
judge and his friends, according to coun-
sel, are satisfied with the showing made
by him in the hearing, which, they say,
did not sustain the charges.

That the judge was anxious to resign
was kept secret from all persons in
Washington and from everybody in Seat-
tle except his counsel.

Hanford's Statement.
Judge Hanford's statement to the public
follows.

The almost constant strain under
which I have worked for more than
twenty-two years has taxed but not
exhausted my power of endurance. I
am not likely to have a vacation or
rest, but a change of occupation will
be a welcome relief. I intend to prac-
tice law in Seattle.

In the investigation which has been
conducted by a sub-committee of
the house of representatives much tes-
timony has been given by witnesses
who know me and others who do not.
I am grateful for the commendation
of those who have spoken and written
in my favor, and as for those who
have maligned me I only wish to say
that I would be ashamed of myself
if I had not incurred the enmity of
such people as they are. A judge
is never so sure of being right as
when his work has been criticized un-
fairly, and without boasting, and in
view of all that has been and may be
said of and concerning myself and
my work, I am glad that my record
is what it is.

Close Watch on Judge.
Judge Hanford has been much in the
public eye since August 25, 1911, when,
after he had issued an injunction hos-
tile to the position of Seattle citizens
in a five-cent fare fight against a street
car company, he was denounced at a
great mass meeting, and resolutions de-
manding his impeachment were adopted.
While the matter was in progress a
crowd outside hanged in effigy a stuffed
figure labelled "Hanford." One of the
speakers at the meeting said that he
had seen Judge Hanford intoxicated in a
public place. The speakers at this meet-
ing were arrested for interfering with an
order of the court and some of them
were kept in prison for several days. It
appeared from the evidence in the hear-
ing just ended that detectives were at
once detailed to watch Judge Hanford and
every move he made from morning until
late at night was recorded. Several mem-
bers of congress were consulted with a
view to bringing impeachment proceed-
ings against the judge.

In the spring of 1912, the Industrial
Workers of the World caused much trou-
ble.

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